THURSDAY, JUNE 24, 1773. [NUMBER 1590.

THE NEW-YORK JOURNAL; OR, GENERAL ADVERTISER.

Containing the freſheſt ADVICES, *both* FOREIGN *and* DOMESTIC.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JOHN HOLT, NEAR THE COFFEE-HOUSE.

ASSIZE of BREAD, publiſhed 29th of April 1773.
Flour at 21*ſ.* 6*d.* per Cent.

A WHITE Loaf of ſweet Flour to weigh 1lb. 8 oz. for 4 Coppers. Ditto of Do. to weigh 0 12 — for 2 Coppers.

High-Water at New-York, and Sun's Riſing and Setting, till Thurſday next.

	D's Age.	High Water.	riſes ☉ H. M.	ſets ☉ H.	
Thurſday	5	1	after 4 34	before 8	
Friday	6	1	4 30	8	
Saturday	7	2	4 30	8	
Sunday	☾	3	4 30	8	Laſt qur. next Friday.
Monday	9	3	4 29	8	
Tueſday	10	4	4 29	8	
Wedneſday	11	5	4 29	8	

Days 15 Hours the 24th.

PRICE CURRENT, in NEW-YORK.

Wheat per Buſhel	7*ſ* 6	Beef per Barrel	55*ſ* 0*d*
Flour —	20	Pork	£.4 15
Brown Bread	20	Salt,	2/3 to 2 6
Weſt-India Rum	3 8	Bohea Tea	5 0
New-England do.	2 6	Chocol per Doz.	17 0
Muſcovado Sugar	54 0	Bees Wax	2 2
Single refin'd ditto	1 1	Indian Corn per Buſh.	4 0
Molaſſes	1 11	Wood	18 to 30 3

JOHN MORTON

Has juſt come to hand per the Dutcheſs of Gordon, Capt. Winn, and Samſon, Capt. Coupar, from London, and the late Veſſels from Briſtol;

A Very neat aſſortment of European and India goods, well adapted to the preſent ſeaſon; amongſt which are, very handſome ſingle and double purple callicoes, India and Engliſh chints; blue and white, and red and white cotton furniture, purple do. blue and white, and red and white copper plate do. red and white, and blue and white binding, callico, 7-8 and 4-4 cambricks and lawns; blue and white, and red and white ſtriped ginghams, China taffaties and Perſians, new ſilk romals, bandannoes, brown and white drillings, brown and white Ruſſia ſheetings, 7-8 and 4-4 Iriſh linens, from 12*s.* 6*d.* to 9*s.* per yard, Iriſh ſheeting and dowlas; ſuperfine and middling broad-cloths, with many other articles too tedious to enumerate.

CHINA,

Conſiſting of table and tea table ſets complete, blue and white, and enamel'd jars and beakers; blue and white enamel'd tea pots, ſugar diſhes and milk pots; blue and white and enamel'd breakfaſt and afternoon cups and ſaucers, by the box or ſmaller quantity; blue and white, and enamel'd bowls, from half a pint to a gallon; odd diſhes, plates and tureens, blue and white and enamel'd, odd cups and ſaucers, &c. &c. all of which he will diſpoſe of on the loweſt terms, for caſh or the uſual credit, at his ſtore on Hunter's-Quay. 88—9*t*

L. KILLBURN,

At the WHITE-HALL, NEW-YORK.

HATH FOR SALE,

WHITE Lead, Spaniſh brown, Yellow oaker, Verdigriſe, Red lead, Linſeed oil, White varniſh, Spirits of turpentine, Vermillion, Pruſſian blue, White vitriol, Spaniſh whiting, Paint bruſhes, And all ſorts of crown Window-glaſs. 89—9*t*

He mixes up paints for people in the country, and tells them how to paint their own houſes themſelves.

The moſt ELLEGANT ASSORTMENT of OVAL LOOKING GLASSES, PIER DITTO, SCONCES and DRESSING GLASSES, With and without DRAWERS, EVER IMPORTED INTO THIS CITY.

ALSO,

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF PICTURES AND PRINTS, A LARGE COLLECTION of MAPS, A NEW GENERAL ATLAS, OPTICAL PILLAR MACHINES, DISSECTED MAPS, IN BOXES,

IS JUST COME TO HAND, PER THE SHIPS *London*, CAPT. CHAMBERS, AND THE *Raſamond*, CAPT. MILLER, FROM *LONDON*, AND NOW OPENING FOR SALE, AT JOHN MORTON's STORE, ON *HUNTER's QUAY*.

AND LIKEWISE, A NEAT ASSORTMENT OF EUROPEAN and INDIA GOODS, WELL ADAPTED TO THE SEASON, WHICH HE WILL DISPOSE OF ON MODERATE TERMS, FOR CASH OR THE USUAL CREDIT.

And per the Ship *Mary*, Capt. *Harvey*, juſt arrived from *Briſtol*;

Men's, youth's, and boy's beaver, caſtor and hair hats; German ſerges, women's Briſtol [illegible]; long and ſhort pipes, a neat aſſortment of [illegible] and knee buckles; gilt and plated coat [illegible], tweezers, knives and forks, [illegible], powder diſhes, plates [illegible] and 24, nails, [illegible].

[*The Remainder of the Letter from the Boſton* Evening Poſt, *of April* 5, *on Governor Hutchinſon's Speech to the Aſſembly, when he diſſolved it; continued from Number* 1587.]

WE are told by his Excellency, 'that 'the original claim in the ſovereign, 'whether at firſt a fiction or not, ſo far remained, that *all new diſcovered lands accrued to him*, unleſs the ſupreme legiſlative 'ſhould limit the right to them, or otherwiſe diſpoſe of them.' This paſſage is ſo *guardedly* or unguardedly worded, that I am at a loſs to know whether his Excellency means, that *all new diſcovered lands accrued to the ſovereign* in ſuch a full manner as that all thoſe diſpoſing acts of his relating to them, that ſhould be given into before the ſupreme legiſlative interfered and limited, were not ſubject to its control, either before or after ſuch interference; or only that he had a *right* to make a preſent diſpoſal of them, which ſhould accordingly remain valid and unalterable, until the *ſupreme legiſlative* ſhould think proper to order otherwiſe. If it is meant that the ſovereign could grant only for a time, not for a perpetuity; and that the ſupreme legiſlative had a *right* to ſet aſide or alter the grant at pleaſure; then the grants of the ſovereign are little more than impoſitions, and if it is for his own intereſt, and he will but *think fit to join with the Lords and Commons in an act*, he has a right to *invalidate or abridge thoſe privileges in a patent of lands, which by his royal prerogative he had a* right *to grant*. But if his Excellency intends, that 'ſuch was the ſtate of feudal tenure in *England* at the time when the firſt charter was granted, that the ſovereign by his royal prerogative could make thoſe abſolute grants of new diſcovered lands, that were not ſubject to the preſent or future control of the ſupreme legiſlative, then we have at length come to a *ſupreme power* built upon royal prerogative diſtinct from *legiſlative power*, compatible with each other in the ſame ſtate. Should the royal prerogative with regard to *new diſcovered lands* have been as now ſtated; then all the patents or charters of ſaid lands, granted during the continuance of ſuch prerogative and before an alteration by the legiſlative, ſecure to the *grantees* the full enjoyment of the ſoil according to the terms ſpecified by the *grantor*; and cannot in *right* and *equity* be taxed at the pleaſure of the ſupreme legiſlative. I argue upon the ſuppoſition, that the patents and charters have not been forfeited, and taking for granted, what his Excellency cannot allow upon his own maxims and illuſtration, viz. that the *grantor* has *no right* to revoke his own grant at pleaſure.

But the argument of his Excellency implies, that though the ſovereign by his royal prerogative had a right to grant by patent or charter *new diſcovered land*, yet inaſmuch as he had only the *regal* and not the *legiſlative* power, he could grant the *ſoil* only, and not the *power of legiſlation*, which remained in the ſupreme legiſlative. I reply that the ſoil being out of the realm, the ſupreme legiſlative could not derive any juriſdiction over it from any property in it, which it pretended not to, ſeeing the claim remained not with the ſovereign.—Being born within the realm gives no right to the legiſlative thereof to exerciſe juriſdiction over perſons ſo born who removed to and ſettled on a *new diſcovered ſoil*, over which it could before pretend no right—and it is the *natural right* of mankind, when the great end of government cannot be maintained and preſerved, to withdraw themſelves in a peaceable way from the ſtate, to explore a new ſettlement, to enter upon it, being waſte and common, or to purchaſe it of the rightful owners, and to ſet up a new independent government among themſelves. If then the ſovereign had a regal power over the ſoil, and the legiſlative had no right to exerciſe legiſlation over perſons born within the realm, when ſettled out of it on ſuch ſoil, it muſt follow that the ſovereign could grant to the ſettlers the power of legiſlation equally with that of the ſoil.——I ſhall illuſtrate the argument as follows: The Sovereign of *Great Britain* is alſo the Elector of *Hanover*; let us ſuppoſe that by ſome depoſition of royalty his electoral dominions are [illegible] the *right of the ſoil* remains to him [illegible]; to encourage the repeopling of it he propoſes to patent it on advantageous terms to all adventurers that will repair to and ſettle upon it, and among others on *that* of enjoying *the right of legiſlation*, according to the mode of *Great Britain*. A large number of his Majeſty's ſubjects in *Great Britain*, and the dominions thereunto belonging, pleaſed with the offer, and in hopes of bettering themſelves, remove to *Hanover*, and ſcarce any beſide. They ſettle on the terms propoſed, and have their Aſſembly, and Council, and Sovereign, in perſon or by ſubſtitute. Will it be ſaid, that being ſubjects of *Great-Britain* while within the realm, the ſupreme legiſlative has a *right* to extend its laws to *Hanover*, and to exerciſe a legiſlative power over the inhabitants thereof? An attachment to particular principles, and other motives, may incline ſome to aſſert it, but the generality, I conjecture, will be otherwiſe minded. But ſuppoſing that it ſhould be the opinion of both houſes of parliament, that the *ſupreme legiſlative* has a *right* to make laws for the inhabitants of *Hanover*, having been Britiſh ſubjects, what would it avail them, ſhould the *Elector of Hanover*, happening to be the *King of England*,—not think fit to join with the Lords and Commons, in acts calculated to invalidate or abridge thoſe privileges in a patent of land, which, by his Electoral prerogative he had a right to grant. Would they make an act to recal thoſe that had removed, and to prevent the emigration of others? And what! and if the *Elector of Hanover* as *King* of *Great Britain* would not paſs it!—How muſt every one wiſh, that his Majeſty had not thought fit to join with the Lords and Commons in any acts, which invalidate or abridge thoſe privileges in a patent or charter of *American* lands, which one or other of his predeceſſors by his royal prerogative had a right to grant!

His Excellency, by the *familiar inſtance* he produces, has fully declared his ſyſtem. Upon his principles, an abſolute Monarch has a *right* to give charters, and not only a *power* but a *right* to reſume them at pleaſure, i. e. to agree, covenant with, and promiſe his ſubjects particular advantages, on certain propoſed conditions, and to break ſuch agreement, covenant, and promiſe, when the conditions have been complied with: Now, if he can have a *right* as well as *power* to do both theſe, the diſtinction of moral good and evil muſt needs ceaſe. The *King of Great Britain*, not being an abſolute Monarch, cannot be guilty of ſuch complete villainy; but the *ſupreme authority* being *abſolute* and *unlimited*, has a *right* to practiſe it. Leſt any ſhould attempt to ſoften ſuch hard principles by ſaying, that the ſame individual Monarch, or parliament, has no right to reſume its own charters, but that a ſucceeding one has; I reply, that this explanation will not comport with his Excellency's maxim, that the *ſupreme authority*, whether in an individual or in King, Lords and Commons, *always* poſſeſſes an *abſolute* and *unlimited power*. But why is the *revocation* of the famous *Edict* of *Nantes*, tho' declared irrevocable, hauled into the illuſtration? Is it to intimate, that the ſupreme authority has a *right*, if provoked by non compliances and ſtubborn ſentiments, to revive the perſecution of former times, and to introduce among us that eccleſiaſtical tyranny, from which our forefathers fled into this wilderneſs? Or is it to excite in the breaſt of proteſtants an unutterable deteſtation of thoſe ſlaviſh principles, on which the *right* of revocation was grounded? This *famous* Edict of *Henry* IV, drawn up at *Nantes* in 1598, was deſigned to put a ſtop to thoſe horrid perſecutions, that had been exerciſed on the proteſtants called Hugenots, and to terminate thoſe dreadful commotions with which *France* was agitated by the reformed, and the papiſts; and by that 'was granted to the profeſſors of the proteſtant religion, 'the liberty of ſerving God, according to 'their conſciences, and a full ſecurity for 'the enjoyment of their civil rights and 'privileges without perſecution or moleſtation from any quarter.' After the grant of this edict, the proteſtants in *France* became, and continued a body politic for ſome time, till through 'the ſevere and 'deſpotic maxim of *Richlieu*, and 'the 'horrid perfidiouſneſs and deep diſſimulation of King Charles I;' the town of *Rochelle* was taken in 1628, when the reformed party began to decline. After that 'Lewis the XIII, regardleſs of his royal faith, 'confirmed by the moſt ſolemn declaration, 'perfidiouſly invaded thoſe privileges, that 'were merely of a ſpiritual and religious 'nature. When the arts of inſinuation 'and perſuaſion, and all the inſidious methods that could be uſed, produced little 'or no effect, barbarity and violence were 'employed to extirpate and deſtroy a ſet 'of men, whom mean perfidy could not 'reduce, and whom weak arguments were 'inſufficient to convince. The moſt inhuman laws that the blind rage of bigotry 'could dictate, the moſt oppreſſive meaſures that ingenious efforts of malice could 'invent, were put into execution.

'When every method, which artifice or 'perfidy could invent, had been practiſed 'in vain againſt the proteſtants under the 'reign of *Lewis* XIV. the biſhops and jeſuits 'by their inſiduous arguments and importunate ſolicitations, wrought upon the 'weak credulous mind of the monarch, ſo 'that in the year 1685, trampling on the 'moſt ſolemn obligations, and regardleſs of 'all laws human and divine, he revoked the '*Edict of Nantes*. This revocation was 'accompanied indeed, with the applauſe of '*Rome*; but excited the indignation of many *Roman* catholics, whoſe bigotry had 'not eſaced, or ſuſpended, on this occaſion, 'their natural ſentiments of generoſity and 'juſtice. It was, moreover, followed by a 'meaſure ſtill more tyrannical and ſhocking, 'even an expreſs order to all the reformed 'churches, to embrace the Romiſh faith. 'The conſequences of this cruel and unrighteous proceeding, were highly detri'mental to the true intereſt and the real 'proſperity of the French nation, by the 'prodigious emigrations it occaſioned a'mong the proteſtants, who fought in va'rious parts of *Europe*, that religious li'berty and that humane treatment, which 'their mother country had ſo cruelly refu'ſed them. Thoſe among them whom the 'vigilance of their enemies guarded ſo cloſe'ly as to prevent their flight, were expoſed 'to the brutal rage of an unrelenting 'ſoldiery, and were aſſailed by every barba'rous form of perſecution.' The proteſtants in *France* have been dreadfully harraſſed from that time forward; but ſince the concluſion of the laſt peace, have met with a degree of indulgence (partly I have reaſon to think, through the kind interpoſition of our moſt gracious Sovereign) and been connived at, though not tolerated.—'Some late hireling writers, employed by 'the *Jeſuits*, have been audacious enough 'to plead the cauſe of the *revocation* of the 'edict of *Nantes*. But it muſt be obſerved, 'to the honour of the *French* nation, that 'theſe impotent attempts, to juſtify the 'meaſures of a perſecuting and unrelenting 'prieſthood have been treated, almoſt uni'verſally at *Paris*, with indignation and 'contempt.'

This account of the *edict* of *Nantes*, and its *revocation* will, I promiſe myſelf, be more pleaſing to you, than his Excellency's *familiar inſtance*; and will excite the utmoſt abhorrence to thoſe principles which hold, that *Lewis* the xivth being poſſeſſed of an *uncontrolable* power, having the regal and legiſlative united in him had the *right*, and not the *meer power* of revoking ſuch edict, and prevent their making wrong impreſſions, however ſhaped and worded, ſhould *you* prove one among the many unwary readers.

'It is evident, that the firſt ſettlers of this colony left *England* with a *juſt ſenſe* of their dependance; but no ſuch ſenſe of it as his Excellency is now inculcating on the publick. They had no idea, that the *ſupreme authority* had a *right* to follow them into the wilderneſs, and there ſtrip them of all their poſſeſſions and reduce them to a ſtate of abſolute ſlavery; and that they had no *right* to withſtand or control it; and *I think, I may ſafely ſay, that the oldeſt perſon in the province hat never heard* ſuch a ſupremacy publickly maintained *until within theſe few years*; and that inſiſting on *ſuch* a ſupremacy leads on to the denial of *all*, as men naturally run from one extreme to another. A future letter will probably conclude the ſubject, in the mean time, I remain your ſincere friend, however we may differ in ſome articles of our political creed.

On Saturday laſt arrived his Majeſty's Packet Boat, the Duke of Cumberland, Capt. Goodrich, in 6 Weeks from Falmouth, by whom we have the following Advices]

LISBON, March 23.

THE Luſitania, a Portugueſe ſhip of war, is juſt arrived here from Rio Janiero, in the Brazils, and brings advice of an action which happened between 1100 European troops, under the command of the Governor of St. Sebaſtian, and a body of near 20,000 of the rebellious Negroes, and diſaffected natives of the country; in which the former were victorious, killing and wounding above 7000 of the rebels, but could take none priſoners, as 450 of the Europeans were killed and 870 wounded. The battle was loſt on the ſide of the Negroes for want of fire arms and ammunition, as they defended themſelves with uncommon bravery, till their powder and ſhot were expended, and then made an admirable retreat, notwithſtanding a briſk fire from ten field pieces, which the Portugueſe had

Conſtantinople, March 17. We work with the utmoſt diligence in equipping the fleet, part of which is deſtined to carry proviſions and ammunition to Oczakow, and to protect our commerce in the Black Sea; the largeſt ſhips are to be ſtationed at the Dardanelles. It will be difficult to raiſe men enough to man this fleet, as the flower of our ſailors have fled, and the reſt are daily committing robberies and murders, notwithſtanding the utmoſt vigilance of the Government.

Warſaw, March 29. We learn from the Ukraine, Podolia, and Volhinia, that Count Romanzow, having ordered twelve regiments that were in Valachia to return to Livonia, while they were on their march ſent orders for them to return, and join his army, on receiving advice that the Turks had paſſed the Danube in Valachia, in order to haraſs the Ruſſians, and carry off or deſtroy their magazines.

Cleves, March 30. Some advices on which we can depend, acquaint us, that the Grand Signor ſeems determined to carry on the war againſt the Ruſſians with vigour, having lately made an offer to the Engliſh Court of the free navigation to the Black Sea, with a view to bring over that Court to his aſſiſtance: But there is great reaſon to believe, that this propoſal will be rejected, and that the Engliſh nation will ſtill maintain a neutrality.

Leghorn, April 9. Several merchants in this city have received advice from Smyrna, that the Empreſs of Ruſſia had diſpatched to the Porte a perſon of diſtinction, with a great train, to treat with the Grand Seignor of a freſh Armiſtice, to continue to the end of June.

Letters from Barcelona, and all the Spaniſh ports, inform us, that they are extremely active in fitting out a fleet, which is ſoon to put to ſea.

Poland, April 12. The Engliſh Conſul at Dantzick has communicated to two Deputies of the Magiſtracy the letters which he had lately received, and at the ſame time informed them, that in negociating with him, they were not to look on themſelves as treating with the Court of Berlin, but as an Engliſh Miniſter, authorized alſo by the King of Pruſſia, to whom they were deſired to deliver all papers neceſſary to make an eſtimate of the rights of the city. In conſequence of this, the above Magiſtrates have propoſed to the three orders of the State, to appoint a Secret Committee to confer with the Engliſh Conſul.

Hamburgh, April 13. According to the laſt advices from the Danube, hoſtilities had begun again between the Ruſſians and the Turks, immediately after the breaking off the conferences at Buchareſt, General Field Marſhal Count Romanzow having already taken poſſeſſion of ſome places on that river.

From the frontiers of Poland, April 21. The Pruſſian toll at Dantzick, which was ſuſpended for nine days paſt, is now again demanded, and even the ſhips which were then ſuffered to go free are now obliged to pay it. The orders for this proceeding came from Berlin the 15th inſtant; the reaſons for it are not yet known.

Paris, April 23. We are aſſured, that the armament at Toulon is not ſuſpended. On the contrary, a great number of workmen are ordered to that place to aſſiſt in fitting out the fleet, which conſiſts of the following ſhips: The Languedoc, 80 guns, commanded by Count d'Eſtaign; le Tonnant, 80 guns, by M. de Rochinore, Commodore; le Zélé, by M. de Broves; la Bourgogne, by M. de Sades; le Ceſar, by M. de Tavieres; and le Protecteur, by the Chevalier de Monteil, all of 74 guns; le Hardi, by M. de Calliard; le Vaillant, by the Chevalier Forbin d'Oppede; le Fantaſque, by the Chevalier de Fabry; le Lion, by M. de Tronjoli; and le Trion, by M. de Reali, all of 64 guns; le Sagittaire, of 50 guns, by M. de Barrah. The frigates are the l'Atelante and the Sultan.

LONDON.

April 29. The following is given as the preſent ſtate of our negotiation with the Court of France:

Upon intelligence being received of a great remittance of money to Toulon, our Ambaſſador at the Court of Verſailles was directed to inquire whether there was any armament intended to be fitted out at that port, as in that caſe the court of Great-Britain would think it neceſſary to ſend an adequate ſquadron to watch the motions of the French fleet in the Mediterranean.

Before an anſwer could be received from Verſailles, the French Ambaſſador here was directed to acquaint our Miniſtry, that upon the requiſition of the King of Sweden, between whom and France there ſubſiſts a defenſive alliance, it was reſolved to fit out a fleet to diſtreſs the Ruſſians in the Mediterranean, whilſt a ſmall ſquadron ſhould do the like ſervice in the Baltic; that unleſs the apprehenſions of a Ruſſian invaſion of his dominions, he found it alſo neceſſary to demand the number of troops ſtipulated by the treaty; and that at preſent he ſtood in need of a conſiderable quantity of military ſtores. The Court of Verſailles declared, that in ſo far as concerned the military ſtores, they had already complied with the military demands of Sweden, and that a conſiderable quantity was already ſhipped off from Dunkirk for the Baltic. At the ſame time they gave the moſt ſolemn aſſurances that they ONLY were concerned in the Swediſh league, and that they ſtudied nothing more than to preſerve inviolate the preſent harmony with Great-Britain.

Upon receiving this declaration our Ambaſſador at the court of Verſailles was ordered to acquaint the French Miniſtry, that we could not ſtand ſilent ſpectators of hoſtilities committed at ſea againſt our ally the Empreſs of Ruſſia. When theſe orders were diſpatched to France, others were iſſued for equipping a fleet; but immediately the French Ambaſſador received inſtructions from his court to acquaint us, "that the Ruſſians having declared that they have no intention to break with Sweden, the ſquadron arming at Toulon, and indeed all preparations at their other ports were laid aſide."

May 1. They write from Stockholm, that the report of a French fleet coming up the Baltic is very prevalent there.

Advices received yeſterday from Toulon, ſay, that ſome ſhips of the ſquadron are diſarmed, but the major part of them remain ready to put to ſea at the ſhorteſt notice.

It was laſt night currently reported, that orders are ſent down to Plymouth for ſtopping the fitting out ſome of the ſhips there.

On Friday a bill to allow a drawback of the duties of cuſtoms, on the exportation of tea to any of his Majeſty's colonies or plantations in America; to increaſe the depoſit on bohea tea to be ſold at the India Company's ſales; and to empower the Commiſſioners of the Treaſury to grant licences to the Eaſt India Company, to export tea duty free, was read the firſt time, and ordered to be read a ſecond time.

"Yeſterday arrived here from Plymouth, the Albion, Torbay, Kent, and Dublin, of 74 guns each, the Boyne of 70, and Somerſet of 64. They received their orders to fit for ſea on the 24th, and ſailed in three days, and are now ready to put to ſea for any part of the globe.

"Theſe ſix ſhips added to ſeven in equal readineſs that have been fitted at this port, are to be joined by the Marlborough and Reſolution of 74 guns each, now at the Nore, and waiting only for a wind, and are to compoſe the ſquadron of obſervation, that is to be commanded by admiral Saunders.

"All perſons agree that no fleet was ever equipped with ſuch ſurpriſing expedition as the preſent."

May 3. Yeſterday the Earl of Bellamont was at Court for the ſecond time ſince his late illneſs, and moſt graciouſly received.

It is now thought that the parliament will ſit the greateſt part of the ſummer, from from ſome expreſſions that Lord North lately dropped.

The officers of the troops at St. Vincent's have ſent over a petition to his Majeſty, ſetting forth the great expenſes they have been at during the late expedition, and the danger they were expoſed to by the unwholeſomeneſs of the climate, and therefore praying, that when the newly acquired lands are to be ſold, or given away, they may have the offer of part of them.

By the late reports from the ſeveral dockyards in this kingdom, it is made evident that our navy has not been ſo formidable for theſe fifty years paſt as at preſent.

A Correſpondent obſerves, that a well provided fleet of obſervation, may be an effectual Remonſtrance, and command due attention.

The laſt mail from Liſbon confirms the account of the French having made ſeveral unſucceſsful attempts on the Portugueſe ſettlements in Africa.

By an expreſs from Gibraltar, the Governor informs the Court, that he daily expects an attack from the Spaniſh troops.

May 4. The following detail of facts, from high and indiſputable authority, may ſerve in ſome meaſure to account for the political farce now playing with ſuch dexterity by the different Potentates of Europe.

It is long ſince the King of Pruſſia formed a plan for the ſeizure and diviſion of Poland. The better to carry his ſcheme into execution, he entered into a ſecret alliance with Ruſſia; ſome faint overtures were made to the Emperor, who ſo far from acceding to the plan propoſed by Pruſſia, turned his eyes to the Court of Verſailles, marched a body of troops into Bohemia, and made an offer to aſſiſt France againſt the Ruſſians, if furniſhed with a certain number of men, or a ſubſidy adequate to their proviſion. A poſitive denial on the ſide of the Court of France gave ſuch umbrage to the Emperor, that in revenge he fell into the views of the Pruſſian Monarch, and bore a part in the northern confederacy.—France, thoroughly ſenſible of her miſtake in rejecting the Emperor's offer, now had recourſe to Spain for aſſiſtance; what belonged of right to the Emperor in Italy, was to be ſeized, and a fleet was to be ſent into the Archipelago to exterminate the Ruſſian ſquadron. The ruination of the French Levant trade, which has been almoſt deſtroyed during the ſquabbles between Ruſſia and the Porte, became alſo a conſiderable object, to which the views of the French miniſtry were directed. The Court of France all this time ſeemed to forget that the equipment of a maritime force would rouze the attention of the Britiſh Court; and the French Miniſtry acted as if they might ſend a fleet into the Mediterranean or wherever they pleaſed, without firſt aſking, at leaſt *permiſſion* of the Court of Great Britain. By a memorial delivered by Lord Stormont, our Ambaſſador at the Court of France, Louis, however, and his cabinet junto found themſelves miſtaken, and then it was that perceiving England likely to obſtruct the deſtination of the French fleet, then it was France firſt made overtures for an alliance, and formed the project for a triple junction of Great-Britain, France and Spain.

The report at Copenhagen daily gains ground, that the Queen of Denmark will ſhortly be reſtored to her reginal dignity, and to the affections of her royal conſort, who, it is ſaid, now clearly ſees that he has been groſsly miſled through the artifice of the Queen Dowager and her party.

The French Ambaſſador, is ſaid to have given our Miniſtry the moſt ſatisfactory anſwers to ſome queſtions late propoſed, relative to the warlike preparations of the Court of France.

His Majeſty's ſhip Careaſe is now fitting out at Sheerneſs, on a foreign voyage, for further diſcoveries in the South Seas, the command of which is given to Captain Skeffington Lutwidge.

The Carcombe, Arbuckle, from Barbados to Liſbon, took fire at ſea the middle of March laſt, and was burnt; four men periſhed in the flames.

Some letters from Berlin mention, that the King of Pruſſia has given a General's Staff to Prince George of Meclenburgh, youngeſt brother to the Queen of Great-Britain.

Yeſterday there was a great Levee at St. James's, but no Council; Lord Bellamont and Lord Townſend were at Court, and all former animoſities appeared to be buried between them.

It is ſaid, that on laſt Monday Sir Charles Saunders took leave of his Majeſty at St. James's, in order to ſet out to take on him the command of the fleet at Portſmouth; but that in leſs than an hour after, his orders were countermanded. Since which he has received orders to proceed according to his firſt inſtructions; and it is aſſerted, that a fleet will ſail to the Mediterreanean, to watch the motions of the French and Spaniards, and another fleet remain in our Channel.

Yeſterday morning the Officers belonging to the Royal Oak man of war, Captain Balfour, began to beat up in the Borough, for ſailors to enter on board that ſhip, now lying at Spithead.

May 5. The Rachel, Johnſon, from Baltimore, is arrived at Cadiz with damage to the cargo.

Col. Barre, we hear, intends bringing in a bill for augmenting the pay of the army in general, which at preſent is ſo very inadequate, conſidering the high price of proviſions.

Notwithſtanding all that has been ſaid to the contrary, the Court of France are determined not to be deterred from purſuing their warlike preparations. They declare that they ſhall make no infringements on the honour of England, but at the ſame time will not be accountable to us for any meaſures they take, and that we ought to put more confidence in ſuch their declarations than we appear to do. This is the moſt intelligence; our Miniſtry are now debating upon the matter, and it is ſuppoſed, that in the courſe of a week, it will be known whether we ſhall, or ſhall not have a war

Letters from Genoa ſay, it is certain the late Edict, in relation to [illegible], &c. is ſtrictly inforced, and will prove a general advantage.

Extract of a Letter from Conſtantinople, dated March 27.

"His Sublime Highneſs and the whole Divan are now certain, that the Emperor of Germany means to aſſiſt the Empreſs of Ruſſia in the renewed war againſt the Turks, and have given notice to the Auſtrian Ambaſſador at the Porte, to depart the Ottoman dominions in thirty days on pain of perpetual impriſonment, which is conferring a great favour on that Ambaſſador, as it is the almoſt, the immutable cuſtom of the Turks to confine the Ambaſſadors of any power they mean or expect to go to war with."

Authentic intelligence by a private letter from Holland.

"We have lately received bad news from Batavia and Surinam; the States General have not thought proper to publiſh them: at the opening of their aſſembly, ſo far from countermanding the fleet fitting out, they have given orders to recruit all the regiments in the ſervice of the republic, and tranſports for the men inliſted for the India Company, who are to be ſhipped directly, and to ſail as ſoon as poſſible, which are to be eſcorted by two frigates.

"The foreign Ambaſſadors have public conferences every day: the Engliſh and Pruſſian have had very warm diſputes together; they were obſerved at Court and in public company to behave very cool for two days; however, they have ſince been ſeen walking from the Hague to the palace of the Prince in a very polite manner.

"The memorial of the members of the ſenate of Dantzick is to be laid before the Aſſembly the 3d of May, and by what they have done ſince their arrival, great hopes of ſucceſs is expected."

Extract of a letter from Gibraltar, April 4.

"The great numbers of ſhips which the Emperor of Morocco, and the reſpective ſtates of Barbary are now fitting out, are moſt certainly deſigned to aſſiſt the Grand Seignor. Theſe preparations, added to thoſe making by the different ſtates of Europe, ſeem to indicate, that the Mediterranean Sea will ſoon become the grand theatre of naval war. The Dey and Regency of Algiers have fitted a ſtronger fleet than any of the other powers."

Extract of a letter from Dantzig, April 16.

"The reſpect which his Pruſſian Majeſty teſtified for the mediation of Great Britain was not ſtrong enough to be long-lived. He has this day not only re-demanded all the duties and impoſts, new and old, which he had before exacted for ſome time, but has commanded the Magiſtrates and merchants to pay, within the ſpace of twenty-four hours, the arrears due during the ſhort time he had ſuſpended his exactions. This is the more incomprehenſible, as we had been given to underſtand that the Empreſs of Ruſſia had again very lately engaged herſelf to your Court, that ſhe would prevail on the King of Pruſſia to deſiſt from his enormous and unjuſt pretenſions on us."

Extract of a Letter from Warſaw, April 20.

"Some time ſince, his Poliſh Majeſty, on the repeated complaints of ſome of his ſubjects, ſeized upon an Auſtrian and a Ruſſian General, and committed them to the Caſtle of Rava, in the palatinate of Siradia; as they had much oppreſſed the inhabitants where their troops were quartered, and aſſumed to themſelves a power of taxing and raiſing what contributions they pleaſed. The Poles highly approve of their King's ſpirited behaviour in the affair, but the Courts of Peterſburgh and Vienna much condemn it, and have ſent orders for the releaſement of their Generals, which the King of Poland has peremptorily refuſed."

Extract of a Letter from the Hague, April 22.

"The States General have given orders, that all the barrier towns ſhall be fortified, and taken very particular care of; the garriſons are to be ſtrengthened, and the ſtricteſt diſcipline is to be obſerved. The provinces are likewiſe commanded to furniſh their ſtipulated quota of men; and other preparations are making, which ſeem to indicate they have ſome fear of being concerned in a general war which now threatens all Europe."

Extract of a letter from Paris, April 23.

"The Count d'Eſtaing, who was to have ſet out the 9th inſtant for Toulon, is ſtill here. He will without doubt command a ſquadron in the Mediterranean, but it will be compoſed only of a few ſhips with an intention merely to exerciſe our ſeamen; and it appears from the whole that is ſaid of our armaments, that no [illegible] of hoſtility are intended this year. Ruſſia doth not depend ſo much as heretofore upon the ſucceſs of her arms, and notwithſtanding the advantages ſhe has gained, [illegible] peace upon the terms which our Miniſtry ſhall think reaſonable. It is likewiſe ſaid that that Court is by no [illegible] ſatisfied with the exhorbitant claims of the King of Pruſſia in Poland, and his [illegible] to thoſe he at firſt [illegible]. The Emperor [illegible] upon the [illegible] ſtage as [illegible]

May 6. They write from Cadiz, that very great numbers of ſeamen are now raiſing in all their ſea ports.

A report prevails, that ſome removes in the War-Office will ſoon take place.

Extract of a Letter from Toulon, April 12.

" Orders arrived here laſt night to the Intendant of Marine, and other Officers, to go on with the naval preparations with the utmoſt diſpatch; and at the ſame time it was enjoined, that no perſons whatever ſhould have acceſs to the dock yard, &c. but the workmen and other people particularly employed therein.

Extract of a letter from Paris, April 24.

" Orders have been juſt ſent off from here to Toulon, for continuing the preparations now going on there, notwithſtanding the many reports to the contrary; and it is farther reported, that the ſhips are to be divided into two ſquadrons, one of which is to ſail for the Baltic, and the other is to act in the Mediterranean, and be reinforced by ſeveral gallies, which are now fitting out at Marſeilles for that purpoſe."

Extract of a letter from Stockholm, April 27.

" Under the wiſe and juſt adminiſtration of ſo good a Monarch as the Swedes are now bleſſed with, every thing flouriſhes; the evils which were ſo long complained of are now entirely removed; he has made uſe of the arbitrary power he poſſeſſes merely for that purpoſe [illegible] has relieved the people from the oppreſſive tyranny of the Nobles and Clergy, and ſecured the adminiſtrative power [illegible] himſelf. The armies and fleets [illegible] are in a more flouriſhing condition [illegible]ever; juſtice is now, more impartially [illegible]adminiſtered; and the whole people enjoy greater liberty and happineſs than ever."

Extract of a Letter from Hamburg, April 29.

" A Letter has juſt been received here from the French Miniſter at Buchareſt, which gives an authentic account of the congreſs being broke up, and that Mr. Obreſcow had taken his departure, and proceeding as far as Jaſſay, where a Courier from Petersburgh met him, with a command to remain there till further orders. Oſman Effendi the Turkiſh Plenipotentiary, was preparing for his return when the above letter came away."

Portſmouth, April 30. Orders are come down to ſtop for the preſent the preparations that were carrying on here with the utmoſt alacrity; notwithſtanding which we are informed that a fleet of 15 ſhips of the line, &c. will ſoon ſail up the Streights, to obſerve the motions of the French and Spaniards, and another fleet will remain in the channel.

Deal, May 1. Arrived and ſailed for the river, the Briſtol Merchant, Ferguſon, and Young Lion, Hooper, from Boſton.

KINGSTON, (in Jamaica,) May 1.

On the 6th of December was wrecked on the Northern Triangles, a Spaniſh regiſter ſhip named the Thetis, commanded by Don Diego Britto, mounting 27 twelve pounders, bound from Rio [illegible] to the Havannah, on board of which was 100.999l. regiſtered money, and private property to a very great amount, particularly 2780 ſerons of indigo, a great quantity of ſpecie and wrought plate. The regiſtered money was ſaved by James Farrell, Eſq; of Honduras and tranſmitted to the Governor of Baccalao. The private property was in general plundered or concealed by other ſettlers at the Bay. There were 116 people belonging to her, that were taken off the Keys, after being 64 days thereon. Mr. Farrell is now here to ſolicit aſſiſtance from Sir George Bridges Rodney, in behalf of the unhappy ſufferers.

NEWPORT, June 13.

Capt. Henry Northup, arrived here from Hiſpaniola, informs, that about the firſt of May, a ſloop, Capt. Farly, belonging to New York, was taken a little to the leeward of Monte Chriſti, by the Spaniards, and carried into that port:—This veſſel was taken only for landing a parcel of ſlaves at a maroon place, called Port Ocauco.

PHILADELPHIA, June 16.

Since our laſt arrived here the ſhip Minerva, Capt. Faries, with 300 paſſengers, and the brig Charlotte, Capt. Montgomery, with 150 paſſengers, both from Newry.

We hear from Ireland, that the great emigrations to America have ſo worked on the minds of the landlords, that they are falling the rents of their lands to induce the people to ſtay at home.

June 21. Capt. Bernard from Jamaica, ſpoke the ſhip Luck, Capt. Powel, 30 Days from the Bay of Honduras, for Liverpool, and ſupplied him with ſome Bread and other Neceſſaries. Alſo, on the 16th Inſt. in Lat. 38, 12, ſpoke a Snow, Capt. Miller, 7 Weeks from London, for Virginia, all well. Capt. Bernard informs, that on the 21ſt of may, a ſchooner with 21 puncheons of rum on board, belonging to the ſhip Eſther, Capt. Harvey of London, was going from Green Iſland to Savannah Le Mar, ſhe was boarded by a boat with 4 Spaniards and 3 Frenchmen, armed, who, after diſputing what they ſhould do with the Engliſhmen, gave them the boat to go on ſhore in, and then went off with the ſchooner.

On Friday the 11th Inſtant, a ſmall Veſſel loaded with corn, was overſet in a ſquall near the mouth of Saſſafras River, by which accident, Mr. Ralph Middleton, a worthy young Man, Clerk to Mr. Henry Thompſon, of this town, merchant, and Mrs. Bruce, the amiable conſort of Capt. Jonathan Bruce, alſo of this town, who were in the cabbin, were unhappily drowned; the reſt of the people, 4 in number, were ſaved in a ſmall Canoe.

On the 11th Inſtant, died here, Doctor Phineas Bond. a Gentleman of the firſt eminence, in his Profeſſion, and of a moſt excellent character.

On the 20th, died Capt. John Heffernan, of Rhode-Iſland, late commander of the brig William, from London; next Day his remains, attended by many reputable inhabitants, was interred in Chriſt Church burying ground.

ANNAPOLIS, June 17.

The General Aſſembly of this province met here on Tueſday laſt, when his Excellency the Governor, opened the Seſſions with a Speech, wherein he informed the Houſe, that Mr. Harford, who had ſucceeded Lord Baltimore to the Proprietorſhip of that province, had with his Majeſty's approbation continued him Governor:—That, though the Good of the Province required ſeveral Laws to be made; yet as the Seaſon might be inconvenient,—if it would be more agreeable to the Aſſembly, he would prorogue them to another time.

Thurſday and Friday the 10th and 11th Inſtant, it was remarkably cold; in Baltimore and Frederick Counties, there was a conſiderable fall of ſnow, ſucceeded by a ſmall froſt which greatly hurt the corn and tobacco.

To the Printer of the New-York Journal.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to be enrolled with a very reſpectable body of men, who have been, by evil minded and injudicious perſons, with great impropriety and injuſtice diſtinguiſhed by the name of BUSY BODIES, a term of reproach ſignifying impertinent *meddlers in other men's matters*. In this ſenſe of the term, it can with no ſort of propriety be applied to any of the members of our Society for tho' we always intereſt our ſelves, and take an active part in every difference (where we have the leaſt reaſon to think we may be ſerviceable) that falls within the ſphere of our motion, yet we make the dictates of truth and juſtice, of humanity and univerſal benevolence, the leading principles of our actions, and deem it baſe and ſinful to be tame ſpectators of the violation of their precepts. That great man, who of old declared, that *he lov'd truth better than his friend*, was one of our Society, and we can produce among them, the greateſt and the beſt of men in all ages. I, who am but an inconſiderable member, have for many years endeavoured to make the ſame laudable principles, the rule of my actions, and it is my ambition to render myſelf more and more worthy to be deemed a member of the Society to which I belong. It is not therefore a mere *Cacoethes ſcribendi* that induces me to trouble you at preſent, but a deſire of conformity to the maxims of our community.

I know not how, but by your means, to adminiſter a word or two of comfort and approbation to your correſpondent *Philo-Theatricus*, who, like a bold ſoldier, hath leap'd into the trenches, perhaps without conſidering how formidable a foe he hath to encounter.—He knows not how many men of great abilities, from prejudice or motives of intereſt, may be induced to take up the pen againſt him: But adviſe him not to be diſmay'd; he hath juſtice and reaſon on his ſide, and they ſhall ultimately prevail;—Let him not deſpond,—tell him our Society have conſidered his ſituation, and will not fail to aſſiſt him againſt thoſe barbarous monſters, *real* and *wilful ignorance*. Let him be reminded, that he has the wiſeſt and beſt men of all ages, on his ſide; and cheer him with this extract from a periodical paper of the preſent year,—" *We love the Theatre; we reſpect its intereſts; and when they receive a wound, we curſe the hand that gave it; our indignation riſes, and we deteſt the aſſaſſin as the foe of learning and of his country.*"

Let him likewiſe reflect in what an amiable light the Theatre is held up by the firſt writers of the preſent century.—One very remarkable paſſage from Sir *Richard Steele*'s works now lies before me, which muſt at once ſhew the force, a theatrical repreſentation of humanity has, upon the minds of men, and remove the *low thoughted* objections made againſt them. It is an account of the reception, the ſpeech of a miſer in one of their plays, met with from an *Athenian* audience. The ſpeech was as follows:—" *Let me be call'd a baſe man, ſo I am called a richman. If a man is rich, who aſks if he be good? The queſtion is, how much we have; not from whence, or by what means we have it. Every one has ſo much merit as he has wealth. For my own part, let me be rich, oh ye Gods! or let me die. The man who hoards, and diſtruſtingly hides his treaſure. There is more pleaſure in the poſſeſſion of wealth, than in that of parents, children, wife or friends.*"

Sir Richard relates, that the audience were very much provoked by the firſt words of the ſpeech; but when the actor came to the cloſe of it, they could bear no longer. In ſhort, the whole aſſembly roſe up at once in the greateſt fury, with a deſign to pluck him off the ſtage, and brand the work itſelf with infamy. In the midſt of the tumult the author came out from behind the ſcenes, begging the audience to be compoſed for a little while, and they ſhould ſee the tragical end which this wretch ſhould come to immediately. The generality of [illegible] pleaſed the people, who ſat [illegible] attention and pleaſure to ſee an example made of ſo odious a criminal. I could comment largely on this paſſage; but will not at preſent take up ſo much of your time. I am, Sir, &c.

CANDIDUS.

NEW-YORK, June 24.

With Capt. Wallace from Jamaica, came Paſſengers, Thomas Murphy, Eſq; a Member of the General Aſſembly of that Iſland, for the Pariſh of St. Mary's, with his Lady and Family.

A Letter from the Eaſtward to a Gentleman in this City, acquaints us, That about 30 Sail of Brigs, Sloops and Schooners, are returned from their Whaling Voyages from the coaſt of Africa, at Nantucket, Rhode-Iſland, Providence, &c. That they had all met with uncommon Succeſs, the leaſt of them having brought home 150 Barrels of Oil, ſome 200 Barrels, others 300: and that many of them could have loaded their Veſſels entirely with Oil, but their Proviſions growing bad, obliged them to break up their Voyages.

Friday Morning laſt the Wife of Mr. Iſaac Adolphus, of this City, Merchant, died in a Fit of Apoplexy.

Sunday arrived here in 6 Weeks from Glaſgow, the Ship Buchannan, Captain Meodie, with 90 Paſſengers.

Laſt Thurſday arrived the Budenel Tranſport Ship, Capt. Hudſon, with the reſt of the 23d Regiment of Royal Welch Fuſileers.

A letter from Glaſgow dated April 5 to a Gentleman in Virginia, gives a moſt diſmal Account of the State of Trade, Manufactories, and Buſineſs of all Kinds, in Scotland, occaſioned by the late Failures in England, and in Holland; that a general Diſtruſt, among all Ranks, prevails; that Mechanicks are without Employment; a numerous Poor in the utmoſt Diſtreſs; Trade in all its Branches on the Decline, particularly the Tobacco Trade, by which thoſe concerned have had immenſe Loſſes, as the Importers of Tobacco cannot ſell it at near the firſt Coſt.

We hear that, on Tueſday the 15th Inſtant, one Mr. Jeffers, a young Man of about 22 Years of Age, of a reſpectable Family in this City, being in a Boat with ſome of his Companions, and concluding to go to Statin Iſland; when they came near the Shore, he offered to wager with them that he could ſwim on Shore before they could get there with the Boat, and immediately leaped overboard, but before he could get on Shore, or they could come up to him with the Boat, he was unfortunately drowned; we have not heard that the Body is yet found.

Laſt Thurſday Evening, a Negro Lad belonging to Mr. Schuyler of Barbados-Neck, being very much intoxicated with Liquor, was laid to ſleep on a Cheſt in the Forecaſtle of his Maſter's Boat, where he ſlept and ſnored for ſome Hours; but it being likely to rain the Forecaſtle was ſhut down, till Morning, when the Negro was found Dead, ſuppoſed to be by Suffocation from the Effects of the Liquor, the cloſeneſs of the Place and the Poſition in which he was found, the Jury brought in a Verdict to that Effect. It was reported about Town that his Death had been occaſioned by ſome Blows he had received from his Father-in-Law, for his Refractorineſs—but it appeared the Report was entirely without Foundation, the Jury and a Surgeon who attended, could not diſcover the leaſt Signs of any Hurt received by the Blows.

Laſt Friday Night, the Wife of one Duncan Duffee (a labouring Man, who came over with her from Scotland about 18 Months ago) having been for ſome Time diſturbed in Mind, left her young Infant in Bed and wandered from her Houſe; Her Huſband was awakened by the crying of the Infant, and went in ſearch of her, but in vain. She was ſeen about Daybreak near the Ferry Stairs, but neither ſeen nor heard of any more till Sunday, when a Negro who was out a fiſhing diſcovered her Body in the Water near Red-Hook. We have not heard the Jury's Verdict.

We have received by ſeveral Albany Veſſels, the melancholy News, that Sir William Johnſon, Baronet, lay dangerouſly Ill at his Houſe; and that laſt Thurſday Evening, the large elegant Houſe of his Son-in-Law, Col. Guy Johnſon, was ſtruck, and ſet on Fire in two Places by Lightning; and there being none but Servants at Home, (as the Colonel and his Lady attended Sir William) the Houſe and all it contained (except one Bed) were entirely conſumed.

Cuſtom-Houſe, New-York, Inward Entries.

Brig Lorain, D. Tingley, from Teneriff: Conway, T. Kenneday, New-Caſtle; Mary J. Tucker, Turks-Iſland. Sloop Dolphin, W. Lowther; Swift, H. Fiſher; and Schooner Patty, S. Hilman, North-Carolina: Peggy and Betſy, D. Ferguſon; and Royal George, R. Alberſon, Philadelphia: Duke of Grafton, J. Tucker, Bermuda: Rachel, J. Parker, Virginia; Weymouth, M. Newton, New-Providence. Ship Heſter, T. Wallace, Jamaica: Bachanan, J. Moody, Glaſgow. Schooner Phœnix, J. Ferguſon, South-Carolina.

OUTWARD. Schooner Hope, T. Cunningham, for St. Chriſtophers. Brig Coronation, R. Snow, Newfoundland: Brig Rebecca, W. Barlow, Jamaica: Mercury, J. Dill, Coracoa. Sloop Diſpatch, S. Thompſon, North-Carolina: Speedwell, T. Barnard, Boſton: Draper, R. Gibb, Muſquito Shore.

CLEARED. Ship Ellin, J. Clark, to Briſtol: John and Betſy, T. Durell, Newfoundland. Schooner Suſanna, J. Newton, New-Providence: Conſtant Friend, W. Riddell, Newfoundland. Sloop Helena, A. Houſton, St. Chriſtophers: Thunder Bolt, W. Newton, St. Croix: William, W. Ritchie, Newfoundland: Sloop Joſeph, B. Lindſey, Rhode-Iſland: Lawrence, W. Gilbers, Grenades: Diſpatch, S. Thompſon, North-Carolina.

WHALE BONE,

THE VERY BEST SORT,

FROM Six to Twelve Feet long, and from Three to Five Feet, and from One to Two Feet long, ready cut, with ſome Slabbing cut, to be SOLD by

JOHN McQUEEN,

Oppoſite to Mr. Grove Bend's, in Smith-Street, New York.——ALSO,

A very neat and faſhionable Aſſortment of STAYS, for Miſſes of three to fourteen Years of Age; neat poliſhed Steel Collars for ditto; the beſt White-Chapel Needles, and common ditto;——A very neat Aſſortment of Goods for carrying on his Buſineſs of Stay making, as uſual, in the neateſt Taſte, wore by the Ladies of Great Britain and France. 90, 93

WILLIAM USTICK,

At the ſign of the lock and key, between Burling's and Beekman's ſlips;

HAS juſt imported in the Ellen, Capt. Clark, from Briſtol, and the laſt veſſels from London, a very large and univerſal aſſortment of Ironmongery and Cutlery, (which he will ſell low for caſh or ſhort credit) amongſt which, are ſithes and ſickles of various ſorts, guns and ſwords, anvils, viſes, ſledges and files of all ſorts; iron pots and kettles, iron tea kettles, griddles, pie pans; joiners, carpenters, ſilver-ſmiths, watch-makers, and ſhoemakers tools; jewellery and ſilver watches, neceſſary articles for buildings, kitchen furniture, &c. 90, 93

THEATRE.

By Order of the Right WORSHIPFUL The Provincial *GRAND MASTER*, The Worſhipful the Deputy *Grand Maſter*, And the *Maſters* of the *Lodges* in this City.

For the BENEFIT of Mr. HENRY and Mr. WALL,

By Permiſſion of his Excellency the GOVERNOR,

By the AMERICAN COMPANY, At the THEATRE in JOHN-STREET, this Day, Thurſday June 25th, being St. JOHN's DAY, will be preſented, a NEW COMEDY, (acted but once) called, The

WEST-INDIAN.

A PROLOGUE, by Mr. WALL, in the Character of a *Maſter Maſon*.

A *Maſon*'s EPILOGUE, by Miſs CHEER.

The Entered Apprentices SONG, by Mr. WOOLLS.

DANCING, by Mr. FRANCIS.

To which will be added,

LOVE A-LA-MODE.

To be SOLD, for want of Employ,

A VERY likely young Negro Wench, with her Child, a fine Girl of three Years old. They have both had the Small-Pox and Meaſles, are ſtrong, healthy and remarkably good temper'd.

The Wench has lived both in Town and Country, and is qualified to do the Work of a Family in either. She is ſober and honeſt, and not addicted to gadding abroad. Inquire of the Printer. 90, 93

HORSMANSHIP,

By Mr. BATES,

The ORIGINAL PERFORMER;

WHO has had the honour of performing before the Emperor of Germany, the Empreſs of Ruſſia, the King of Great-Britain, the French King, the Kings of Pruſſia, Portugal, Sweden, Denmark, and Poland, and the Prince of Orange; alſo, at the courts of Saxony, Bavaria, Brunſwick, Mecklenburgh, Saxe-Gotha, Hilbourghauſen, Anſpach, and every other court in Germany; at all which he received the greateſt applauſe, as can be made manifeſt by the CERTIFICATES from the ſeveral courts, now in his poſſeſſion, and is allowed, by the greateſt judges in the MANLY ART he profeſſes, to excel any Horſeman that ever attempted any thing of the kind.

TO-MORROW, being FRIDAY the 26th June, he will perform on one, two, three and four Horſes, at the Bull's-Head, in the Bowery Lane.

The doors will be opened at four o'clock, and he will mount preciſely at five.

The ſeats are made proper for Ladies and Gentlemen.

He will take it as a particular favour, if Gentlemen will not ſuffer any dogs to come with them.

Mr. Bates being deſirous to make every thing agreeable to the Gentlemen and Ladies of his City, has alter'd the price of the ſeats from a Dollar to Four Shillings.

TICKETS to be had at the bar of the Coffee-Houſe, at Mr. Rivington's, and at the place of performance. No money will be taken at the doors, nor admittance without tickets.

POET'S CORNER.

TO MISS——WITH A WATCH.

WHILE this gay Toy attracts thy Sight,
Thy Reason let it warn;
And seize, my dear, that rapid Time
That never must return.

II.

If idly lost, no Art, no Care
The Blessing can restore:
And Heav'n exacts a strict Account
For ev'ry misspent Hour.

III.

Short is our longest Day of Life,
And soon its Prospects end:
Yet on that Day's uncertain Date
Eternal Years depend.

IV.

Yet equal to our Being's Aim
The Space to Virtue giv'n;
And ev'ry Minute well improv'd,
Secures an Age in Hea'vn.

WHITE OIL,

A few Barrels, to be sold by Daniel Phœnix, between the Fly Market and the Coffee House;

WHO has just imported in the last Vessels from London, and Bristol; 7 8 and Yard wide Irish Linens, sails, and a General Assortment of other Goods, suitable for the Season, which will be sold at the lowest Rate, for Cash or Credit.

JACOB WILKINS,

At the Sign of the gold And-Iron and Candlestick, opposite Mr. Van Vleck's, Merchant, near the Old Slip Market, in New-York;

HAS FOR SALE, A large Quantity of

BRASS and iron And-irons, of the newest patterns, and of different sorts and sizes, and a few dozen of tongs and shovels, and fenders to suit the and irons.

The subscriber makes mill brasses, and pump chambers, also branding irons, and sundry sorts of brass work, &c.

N. B. Also, has for sale, a quantity of earthen ware, such as gilt cream coloured ware, enamelled do. black gilt do. black silvered do. baking dishes, pudding do. milk-pans, and all sorts of coarse ware. Also lamp oil by the gallon, of the best sort. The above will be sold very low, as the subscriber has a great deal on hand. 89 96

JACOB WILKINS.

FORTY SHILLINGS Reward.

RUN away from the subscriber, living at Newark, Essex county, New-Jersey, on the 3d inst. a Mulatto Fellow, called HARRY, about twenty years of age, 5 feet two inches high, straight black hair which he generally wears tied behind, speaks good English and understands the pot ash business: He had on when he went away, a blue cloth coat, white lining, brown linen waistcoat, striped trowsers, an old castor hat, newly dressed. Whoever takes up and secures the said molatto fellow in any of his Majesty's gaols, so that his master may have him again, shall receive the above reward.

THOMAS BROWN.

Newark, June 14, 1773.

It is supposed he will endeavour to get to the German Flats, or parts adjacent: If he should be taken up in the county of Albany, and delivered to Capt. Peter Brott, in the city of Albany, he will pay the above reward. 89—92

JOHN AMIEL,

Has just imported in the Ship Samson, from London,

FLORENCE Oil,
Orgeat and capalair,
Durham mustard,
Soft shell'd almonds,
Bitter almonds,
Corriander, seed, and sago,
Best split peas in ½ casks,
White and brown candy,
Fig blue, and anniseed and carraway ditto,
Genuine Strasbourg snuff,
Plain rappee, and N° 43,
Scotch snuff in lb. canisters, and in lb. bottles,
Ditto in bladders,
With a complete assortment in the grocery way. 88—91

RUN *away from John Foster, of Southampton, on Long-Island, some Time in February last, a Negro Man, named* CUSH, *about* 5 *Feet* 9 *Inches high, this Country born, not very black; has lost some of his Fore Teeth; has a Scar on one of his Ears, and slim built; is a very plausible Fellow, and it is probable he has a forged Pass with him. He had on when he went away, a red Baize Shirt, blue mill'd Cap and a blue Outside Jacket. As he stole several Articles of European Goods, and some Money from his Master, it is desired, in case any are offered for Sale they may be stopt. Ten Dollars Reward will be given for securing the said Fellow in any Gaol, with all reasonable Charges, upon Information given to his said Master, in Southampton, or the Subscriber in New-York.*

83—90 *DANIEL PHOENIX.*

THE Copartnership of JOSEPH and THOMAS PEARSALL, Watch-Makers, being dissolved the first of May last, All Persons having any Demands against said Copartnership, are desired to bring in their Accounts; And all those that are indebted to the aforesaid Copartnership, are likewise desired to make speedy Payment.

JOSEPH PEARSALL, has removed to the House lately occupied by Robert and John Murray, Merchants, between Burling's and Beekman's-Slip; where he carries on the Business in the Watch and Clock Way as usual; and has imported in the last Vessels from London, Very neat Eight Day Clocks, in Mahogany and Japan Cases: Likewise a Parcel of very good Silver and Metal Watches, by the Dozen, or smaller Quantity, which he will dispose of on the lowest Terms. 89—92

WHEREAS the trussing of seamen, belonging to the several ships herein after mentioned, lately arrived, in the service of transporting his Majesty's troops to New-York, either for entertainment, liquors, or goods of any kind, would be attended with great inconveniency, and hindrance to the said service, as well as loss to those who trust them,

These are therefore to desire, and forwarn all persons within this city, or elsewhere, not to entertain, or have any dealings, for liquors, provisions, money or goods of any kind, on trust, with any of the persons whose names are hereunto subscribed, belonging to the said ships; for that any person so trussing any of the people, contrary to the intent of this notice, [illegible] expect to lose every debt so contracted, viz.

Belonging to the Ship Pallas, Thomas [illegible], Commander.

THOMAS HOLT, Clerk;

Edward Nash, Cook; and the following Seamen, viz.

John Scott, William Walsh, John Stoschouse, William Forbes, William Mellon, James Reed, Edward Bateman, Robert Harden, John Spilling, John Wilson, Richard Smith, Robert Cast, Alexander Crist, John Gallon, and Thomas Thompson.

Belonging to the Ship Henry, George Metcalf, Master.

George Metcalf Commander; Ralph Frankes, Mate;——James Liddell, Carpenter; James Guy, Steward; John Middlemess, Cook; and the following Seamen, viz.

Matthew Parrett, Paul Quay, John Edwards, John Himers, Richard Brown, James Lidell, Thomas Husen, James Thomas, Thomas Rascoe, Samuel Towlson, William Metcalf, and David Stevenson, a Boy.

Belonging to the Brig Friendship, Philip Wiscott, Commander.

Philip Wiscott, Captain; Michael Fortin.——William Boss John Barber, James Wood, James Calender, John Padison, Christin Spencer, Roger Philips, Thomas Barbe, James Innes, Terrence Gafney, Richard Groves, Francis Wallis, James Pessivant,—Seamen. 88 91

Dr. RYAN'S

INCOMPARABLE WORM-DESTROYING

SUGAR PLUMS,

Necessary to be kept in all FAMILIES.

SO exceedingly valued by all people, who have had of them in Great Britain and Ireland, for their transcendant excellency in the destroying worms of all kinds, both in the bodies of men, women, and children, by not only breaking the knots in the duodenum, or gut next the stomach, but they pass through the smallest passages of the body, and purge away those ropy and slimy humours which are the cause of those pernicious vermin, and the source of many other disorders; they are one of the best purges in the whole world for gross bodied children that are apt to breed worms, and have large bellies; their operation is mild, safe and pleasant; they wonderfully cleanse the bowels of all stiff and clammy humours which stop up the parts, and prevent the juice of food from being conveyed to the liver, and made blood, which is often the case with children, and is attended with a hard belly, stinking breath, frequent fevers, rickets, and a decay of strength in the lower parts: Likewise settled aches, and pains in the head, swellings, old sores, scabs, tetters, or breaking out, will be perfectly cured, and the blood and skin restored to its original purity and smoothness; they purge by urine, and bring away the gravel, and effectually cure all obstructions of the urine, or ulcers in the kidneys. They at once strike at the true cause of the scurvy and entirely destroy it, and all scorbutick humours and effects, root and branch, so as never to return again; and what makes them more commendable is, they are full as agreeable to both taste and sight, as loaf sugar; and in their operation as innocent as new milk.

I have by these plumbs cured a great many children of whooping, or chin-cough, and agues, which distempers are very common and troublesome to families, and the want of these plumbs are the ruin of many children's constitutions.

These plumbs enrich and sweeten the whole mass of blood, carry off all gross, corrupt and putrid humours, and create a fresh and healthy complexion in such as are affected by any putrid matter.

The plumb is a great diuretick, cleansing the reins of slime; it expels wind, and is a sovereign medicine in the cholick and griping of the guts. It allays and carrys off sour vapours which occasion many disorders in the head. It opens all obstructions in the stomach, lungs, liver, reins and bladder; causes a good appetite, and helps digestion. It hath been found wonderfully successful to such persons as are going into chronical distempers, as asthmas, phthisicks, or shortness of breath, dropsies and yellow jaundice. Now I hope all impartial persons are satisfied, that the medicins which works upon such humours, will almost reach any distemper, if not too far gone, since corruption and putrefaction are the fore-runners of all diseases; therefore no better physick can be given for all ages, sexes and constitutions, from infancy to an old age. These plumbs are highly serviceable to the female sex, from the age of 12 to 20 years, and from 40 to 50. Each box contains one dozen of these plumbs, price 8 shillings, with directions. Sold by

HUGH GAINE.

Dispenser of Ryan's Sugar of Worms.

PALENESS in the face, itching of the nose, hollowness of the eyes, grating of the teeth when asleep, dulness, pains and heaviness in the head, a dry cough, an itching in the fundament, white and thick urine, wasting away, often fainting, lost appetite, swell'd belly, shooting and biting about the stomach, frightful dreams, extreme thirst, the body decay'd and lean, &c. often vomiting, stinking breath, &c.

Directions for taking them.

A child from 1 to 2 year, may eat one plumb, from 2 to 4 one and a half, from 4 to 8 two, from 8 to 12 two and a half, from 8 to 12 three, from 12 to 15, and all above that age, may eat four plumbs; one hour or two before spriing, not to drink during that time, but afterwards drink warm tea, whey, or water gruel; in taking, the patient must keep two or three days between each dose.

In agues, the same quantity must be taken, two, three or four hours before the fit comes on, and be repeated three times. In whooping or chin coughs; give the quantity above-mentioned. 88—91

West-Chester County. } *BY Order of Caleb Fowler, Esq; one of the Judges of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas, for West-Chester County; Notice is hereby given, That on Application to him made, by Gilbert Drake, Esq; a Creditor of Paul Thompson, late of the Manor of Cortlandt, in the said County of West-Chester, Saddler, in pursuance of two several Acts of the Legislature of this Colony of New-York; the one entitled "an Act to prevent Frauds in Debtors," and the other entitled "an Act to revive the several Acts therein mentioned, relating to absconding and fraudulent Debtors;" he the said Judge, did direct all the whole Estate of the said Paul Thompson, real and personal, to be seized; and that, unless he does return and discharge his Debts, within three Months, next after this publick Notice given, all his Estate, real and personal so seized, and taken, will be sold for the Satisfaction of his Creditors. May 29, 1773. 88 91*

DELAWARE LOTTERY,

FOR the SALE of LANDS, belonging to the EARL of STIRLING, in the Provinces of New-York and New-Jersey.

The Drawing of this Lottery is unavoidably postponed on Account of several Persons with whom Tickets were deposited for Sale, having not sent in their Accounts of the Tickets remaining in their Hands; the Subscribers of such Persons therefore as have any such Tickets remaining on Hand unsold, are requested to return them to the Persons from whom they received the same, as soon as possible; and all such Tickets as are not returned by the first Day of July next, will be esteemed as disposed of.

The necessary Preparations are now making for the Drawing of this Lottery, and as soon as the rolling up of the Tickets is completed, the Drawing will certainly commence.

Orders for Tickets, directed to A. B. and left at the Bar of the Coffee-House, or at Mr. Hull's Tavern, in Great George-Street, or at the Queen's Head Tavern, in Broad-Street; or at the Printer's, or at Mr. Elsworth's, at Powles-Hook Ferry, will be immediately forwarded.

A RECAPITULATION OF THE PRIZES.

No. of Prizes.	Value of each Prize.		Total.	
1	of £. 6100	0 0	is £. 6100	0 0
1 —	3400	0 0	is 3400	0 0
1 —	1000	0 0	is 1000	0 0
1 —	855	12 0	is 855	12 0
1 —	684	16 0	is 684	16 0
1 —	660	16 0	is 660	16 0
1 —	600	0 0	is 600	0 0
3 —	437	10 0	are 1312	10 0
1 —	406	10 0	is 406	10 0
1 —	400	0 0	is 400	0 0
2 —	391	10 0	are 783	0 0
2 —	355	0 0	are 710	0 0
1 —	354	0 0	is 354	0 0
1 —	353	15 0	is 353	15 0
5 —	342	17 6	are 1714	7 6
1 —	327	12 0	is 327	12 0
2 —	314	5 0	are 628	10 0
1 —	312	0 0	is 312	0 0
1 —	308	15 0	is 308	15 0
2 —	305	0 0	are 610	0 0
3 —	300	0 0	are 900	0 0
2 —	294	0 0	are 588	0 0
1 —	290	0 0	is 290	0 0
2 —	282	0 0	are 564	0 0
1 —	272	8 0	is 272	8 0
1 —	262	11 0	is 262	11 0
11 —	253	15 0	are 2791	5 0
2 —	250	0 0	are 500	0 0
1 —	242	0 0	is 242	0 0
1 —	236	8 0	is 236	8 0
1 —	210	0 0	is 210	0 0
1 —	207	0 0	is 207	0 0
1 —	200	0 0	is 200	0 0
1 —	192	0 0	is 129	0 0
1 —	167	10 0	is 167	10 0
1 —	148	0 0	is 148	0 0
1 —	145	0 0	is 145	0 0
3 —	144	0 0	are 432	0 0
1 —	142	0 0	is 142	0 0
1 —	136	0 0	is 136	0 0
1 —	134	0 0	is 134	0 0
1 —	132	0 0	is 132	0 0
13 —	130	0 0	are 1690	0 0
1 —	112	0 0	is 112	0 0
1 —	108	0 0	is 108	0 0
1 —	100	0 0	is 100	0 0
1 —	90	0 0	is 90	0 0
1 —	88	15 0	is 88	15 0
2 —	80	0 0	are 160	0 0
1 —	75	0 0	is 75	0 0
25 —	70	0 0	are 1750	0 0
1 —	68	0 0	is 68	0 0
1 —	62	8 0	is 62	8 0
1 —	62	0 0	is 62	0 0
14 —	60	0 0	are 840	0 0
1 —	57	0 0	is 57	0 0
1 —	55	0 0	is 55	0 0
12 —	50	0 0	are 600	0 0
1 —	45	0 0	is 45	0 0
2 —	44	0 0	are 88	0 0
1 —	40	0 0	is 40	0 0
2 —	32	10 0	are 65	0 0
1 —	26	0 0	is 26	0 0
1 —	24	0 0	is 24	0 0
40 —	14	0 0	are 560	0 0
63 —	8	0 0	are 504	0 0
40 —	7	0 0	are 280	0 0
557 —	6	0 0	are 3342	0 0
40 —	5	0 0	are 200	0 0
894 Land Prizes.			41506	7 6
1518 Cash, do. at £. 5 each,			7590	0 0
1 Do. to Balance,			3	12 6
2413 Prizes,			£. 49,100	0 0
9862 Blanks.				
12275 Tickets, at £. 4 New-York Currency, or 40s. Sterling, or 10 Dollars each, is,			£. 49,100	0 0

The large Scheme, containing all the Particulars, may be seen at any of the Places abovementioned.

June 10th, 1773.

SAMUEL FRANKLIN,

HAS for Sale at his Store near Beekman's Slip, a Quantity of very good Jamaica Spirits just arrived; also Pimento, Coffee, Half Gallon Bottles in small Crates, Quart Bottles in Hampers, Pipes, white Lead ground in Oil, Brimstone, Copperas, Allum, a few Casks of Fresh Raisins, Bottled Porter in small Hampers, and an Assortment of European Goods suitable for the Season. 82—

West-Chester County. } II. BY order of Caleb Fowler, Esq; one of the Judges of the inferior Court of Common Pleas for West-Chester county; Notice is hereby given, that on application to him made, by Samuel Sackett, a creditor of Isaac Gerow, late of North-Castle, in the said county of West Chester, in pursuance, of two several acts of the legislature of this colony of New-York; the one entitled, "an act to prevent frauds in debtors;" and the other entitled, "an act to revive the several acts therein mentioned, relating to absconding and fraudulent debtors;" he the said Judge did direct all the whole estate of the said Isaac Gerow, real and personal, to be seized; and that unless he does return and discharge his debts within three months next after this public notice given, all his estate, real and personal, so seized and taken, will be sold for the satisfaction of his creditors. Dated the 29th day of May, 1773.

88—91

New-York, June 5, 1773. } PURSUANT to an act of the Governor, the Council, and the General Assembly of the colony of New-York, entitled, "an act for the relief of insolvent debtors within this colony, with respect to the imprisonment of their persons," passed the last sessions; notice is hereby given, to all the creditors of Cornelius Balsam, of the county of Orange Town, now confined in the gaol at Orange Town, in the said county; that he the said Cornelius Balsam has made application to, and is to appear before the Hon. Daniel Horsmanden, and George D. Ludlow, Esqrs, two of the Judges of the supreme Court of Judicature of the said colony, at the City-Hall, in the city of New-York, on Tuesday the 27th day of July next, in order to be discharged out of custody, in pursuance to the said act, and according to the prayer of the petition, which the said Cornelius Balsam has presented to the said Judges. 88, 91

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC,

THAT THE

UNIVERSAL STORE

OF

GERARDUS DUYCKINCK,

At the Sign of the

LOOKING GLASS and DRUGGIST POT,

IS removed to the Dwelling-House, next but one from the corner of the Old Slip, now occupied by Henry Will, Pewterer, having also replaced the sign of the LOOKING-GLASS and DRUGGIST POT, from thence back of his said dwelling-house, in Little Dock-street, between the widow Duyckinck and Richard Ten Eyck, Baker being one and the same store, running back from street to street.

He has imported from London and Bristol, in the last Vessels,

A large Assortment of GOODS,

Such as have not been imported to this city before, Being a curious assortment of valuable Goods, viz.

Looking-Glasses, and Sconces, Dressing-Glasses;

Pictures of all Sizes and Sorts,

Particular capital prints which cost for engraving from one to three hundred guineas.

China and cut white Flint Glass,

A large and beautiful assortment.

ALSO,

A large Assortment of Drugs,

With every article connected therewith:

And also in those sundry branches, as

PAINTERS and LIMNERS COLOURS,
DYERS and FULLERS COLOURS,
WINDOW GLASS of all Sizes,
With COACH and PLATE GLASS.
FOUNDERS and SMELTERS ARTICLES.
JEWELLERS STONES, &c.
HATTERS TRIMMINGS.
Table Knives and Forks, a complete Assortment.
London and hard Metal PEWTER,
SHEET LEAD
Ditto Brass } In Boxes,
Ditto Copper } Rolls and
Ditto Tin } Bundles.
Ditto Iron }
STEEL of different Sizes and Marks.
NAILS and SHOT of all Sizes.
WRITING PAPER of all Sizes.

ALSO, an Assortment of

Paper Hangings, and Carpeting.

DISTILLERS ARTICLES.

SPICERY——SNUFFS.

And a Variety of other Articles for Country Stores, and the Army, too tedious to mention, which he will dispose of on the most reasonable Terms. 6—

Leghorn, March 19. We hear from Sicily, that all the Russian ships which were in the ports of that Island, by order of their Commandant had sailed for Pares, where they were to reunite, in order to go on some expedition, the Armistice being at an end between the Porte and Russia.

Warsaw, March 21. Proposals have, we are assured, been made to his Polish Majesty, by each of the three Potentates who have divided his kingdom, that he shall still retain the name, title, and title of the King of Poland, but in all things should act in a subordinate light to the Courts of Vienna, Petersburgh, and Berlin; that he shall still be allowed to retain his bodyguards and court, but the appointment of all offices be reserved to the three Powers; that he shall not be able to make war or peace, or coin money in his own name, but should be allowed a negative in all criminal cases; that each of the above-mentioned courts should appoint a Viceroy of the provinces now in their possession, and those Viceroys should be answerable to the King of Poland for their conduct, &c. These terms the King has refused with a noble indignation; declaring he will, to the last, defend the old constitution of Poland.

NEW-YORK: Printed by JOHN HOLT, at the Printing-Office near the COFFEE-HOUSE;
Where all Sorts of Printing is done in the neatest Manner, with Care and Expedition. Advertisements of no more Length than Breadth are inserted for five Shillings, four Weeks, and One Shilling for each Weeks after, and larger Advertisements in the same Proportion.

SUPPLEMENT

To the NEW-YORK JOURNAL, or GENERAL ADVERTISER. Numb. 1590.

THURSDAY, JUNE 24, 1773.

CAMPBELL and GAULT,

TAKE this method of informing their friends and the public, That they have moved from their store at the Fly-Market, to the house and store formerly occupied by Messrs. Pigou and Booth, in Maiden Lane, near said Market; where they intend carrying on their business as usual.

‡°‡ They are now opening a fresh assortment of goods, just imported per the London, Capt. Chambers, and the last vessels from Bristol and Liverpool.

A variety of European and East-India goods suitable for the season; among which are, superfine and middling broad-cloths, ratinets, shalloons, callimancoes, tammies, durapas, chintzes, callicoes, cottons, yard wide and ¾ Irish linens, yard and ¾ yard wide and ¾ cotton and linen checks, castor and felt hats, taffeties, sattins, peelongs, modes, strip'd, flower'd and plain luteestrings, manteau, &c.

A very large assortment of the newest fashion'd plated tea urns, castors, candlesticks, salvers, plain and fluted tankards, mugs, soup spoons, salts, &c. oval, octagon and round japan'd tea-boards, bread baskets, &c. cutlery, ornamental and other china, toys, &c.

☞ All which they are determined to sell on very reasonable terms for cash, by wholesale or retail.

The best Price given for
ALL SORTS OF
LINEN RAGS,
According to their Quality and Fineness,
By JOHN KEATING,
AT HIS
PAPER MANUFACTORY,
On the North River, or his
STORE IN NEW-YORK,
Near BURLING'S-SLIP,
Where he has for SALE,

A Good assortment of European and East-India goods, suitable for the season, &c.

☞ The demand for paper in America, is of late so greatly increased, that very large sums are continually sent abroad for the purchase of it, to the great impoverishment of the Colonies: All the paper which is manufactured among our selves, is a clear saving to us, of all the money that would be sent out of the country to procure it; it is therefore hoped, that all those who really wish to promote the interest of America, and of this country in particular, with which they are more closely connected in interest, will contribute their aid to the success of the paper manufactory in this place, by a constant care and attention to save the linen rags, which every family could afford in a greater or less quantity, quite useless for any other purpose, and generally thrown away, but absolutely necessary to a paper manufactory, which cannot be carried on without them.

The smallness of the value of rags in a family, is apt to make people careless in saving them, as being scarce worth the trouble; but small as the value is, it is more than sufficient, taking one family with another, to supply each with all the paper necessary for its use; And the benefit each will receive in common with the community, will be much greater than their immediate profit by the price of the rags. A certain place set a part in every house to receive them, and a little practice in saving them, would soon make it habitual to do it, and establish this valuable manufactory upon a permanent foundation. 83—

SCHEME OF A LOTTERY,

For disposing of a House and Lot of Ground, &c. now in the Possession of William Elsworth.

The Lottery consists of 1900 Tickets, viz.

1,	A House and Lot in Queen-street, near Burling's-slip, New-York, valued by sworn appraisers, at £.1400, and now rents for £.70 per an. and the taxes, — —	£.1400 0 0
1,	A house and lot of two acres in the town of Norwich, New-London county, in Connecticut,	50 0 0
29	Prizes of plate, furniture, &c. the highest of which is £.20, the lowest £.1. 8. amounting in the whole to	198 10 0
421	Cash prizes, at 30s. each, is	631 10 0
452	Prizes,	
1448	Blanks.	£.2280 0 0

1900 Tickets, at 24s. each, is £.2280 0 0

A blank deed is already made for the house, and the adventurers may be assured, that the fortunate number which shall draw that and the lot of ground, shall be put into possession as soon as the lottery is drawn, which will be on Tuesday the 6th day of July next—when the fortunate numbers will be printed in hand-bills, and the prizes punctually paid, subject to no deduction.

WILLIAM ELSWORTH.

Some of the tickets yet remaining unsold, may be had of Mr. Verdine Elsworth, at Powles Hook, where the Lottery is to be drawn. 46—

NOTICE is hereby given, to all Persons indebted to the Estate of Captain John Janeway, Jun. late of the City of New-York, deceas'd, to pay the same to the Subscriber without Delay; and all those who have Demands against said Estate, are requested to bring in their Accounts properly attested, on or before the first Day of July next, for Payment.

PHILIP KISSICK, Administrator.

New York, June 2d, 1773. 87—90.

FRENCH BOARDING-SCHOOL.

The Rev. J. PETER T[illegible],
Late Minister of the Reformed French Church in this City,

RETURNS his grateful Acknowledgments to the Public for the Encouragement [illegible] BOARDING-SCHOOL [illegible] ment, at his House near [illegible] Miles from the City, [illegible] to teach the [illegible] Mineralogy, Geography, &c. &c.—He likewise undertakes to instruct the learned Languages; the different meetings of the Classes, and whatever is requisite for the young Students for Admission into any College or University. 72—

The House is remarkable for its healthy Situation, commanding one of the finest Prospects in the Government;—and the Tutor's Character and Capacity are well-known, he having lived with Credit in the City of New-York for upwards of fifteen Years; so that, Gentlemen who will entrust him with the Education of their Children, may depend on their Expectations being properly answered.

THE Partnership of BENNETT and DIXON, Jewellers, Gold Smiths, and Lapidaries, in King-street, near the lower end of Wall-street, being dissolved, all persons having demands on the said partnership, are desired to send in their accounts and receive payment by

BENNETT,

Who requests the continuance of the favours of his Friends and customers, and is the only real maker in this city of Ladies set shoe buckles, ear-rings, egrets, sprigs and hair pins, seals, necklaces, combs, crosses and lockets, sleeve buttons and bracelets, &c. Gentlemens set shoe, knee and stock buckles; seals, broaches, buttons and rings &c. The above articles done in the neatest and best manner and sold as cheap as in London, wholesale or retail.

N. B. Mourning rings, plain or set with any kind of stone with hair worked in landskips, sprigs plates or any device required, with the utmost expedition; likewise cut rubies, sapphire, topas, amethist, garnet, crystal, &c. Foils and stones of all sorts for jewellers. 40

Most money for old gold, silver, and clear crystal.

TO BE SOLD,

At J. HOLT's Printing-Office, in Dock-Street, near the Coffee-House, stationary GOODS of all Kinds, as cheap as any in Town; also, a great Variety of Pamphlets, and Books, among which are

The much celebrated Letters of the Right Hon. Lady Mary Wortley Montague, written during her Travels in Europe, Asia, and Africa.

These Letters are the most curious and agreeably entertaining that ever appeared in the World, in any Language; in every Circumstance that can recommend a Work of this Kind, they excel all that have gone before, or probably may ever succeed them; and we have Reason to believe, that the fair Authoress was the only Person in the World capable of writing them, or in a Situation to admit of it. The Style is easy and elegant, the Sentiment just, delicate and important; the Temper cheerful and benevolent. The Descriptions, natural, lively, beautiful and grand; the Events remarkable, strange, and interesting. None but a Lady, in her high Station, could have been admitted to the Scenes she describes, and none but a Person of her Curiosity, and extraordinary Abilities, could have observed or described them.

TEN GUINEAS REWARD.

STOLEN from Fort-George, on Tuesday Evening, two Half Pint SILVER MUGS with Handles, having his Excellency the Governor's Coat of Arms engraved on each.

The above Reward will be given on recovering them, and Conviction of the Offender. 87—90

WASHING

OF ALL KINDS

For GENTLEMEN and LADIES,

Done in the best Manner, and on the most reasonable Terms, by

MARY CAMPBELL,

[In King-Street, next Door to Mr. M'Ready, Shoemaker,]

PARTICULARLY silk stockings, chintzes, &c. which she washes so as to preserve the gloss and colour, and make them look as well as when new—also linen of all kinds, laces, &c.

She can be well recommended by many reputable persons in town, for whom she has worked for many years, but she hopes a trial of her work will sufficiently recommend it. 87—90

A FRESH ASSORTMENT of

IRISH LINEN,

⅞ths and yd. wd. just IMPORTED, by

JOHN WOODWARD,

Near the Fly-Market,

Who has also imported,

Very handsome Furniture Cottons and Callicoes. 88—91

Francis Lewis & Son,

Have for Sale, at their Store, near the Fly-Market,

AN Assortment of Strouds, with 3, 2½, and 2 Point Blankets, suitable for the Indian Trade—Also, a Variety of European and India Goods; which they will sell at a very reasonable Rate. 77—

TO BE SOLD,

AT private Sale, the convenient and well situated Dwelling House of the Subscribers, being in Crown-Street, formerly called Oswego-Street; the House is two stories High, having proper and convenient Rooms, with a good Cellar and Kitchen, three small Tenements Back, and a good Cistern in the Yard: It is very convenient for a Tavern, which has been kept there some Years, and is, now as such, being in the Possession of DAVID GREGG. For further Particulars, inquire of Captain Daniel FERGUSON, living at the lower End of Bayard-Street, or of JOHN DAVIDSON, who will give an Indisputable Title for the same. 84 91

WATCHES

CLEANING, Repairing, Glasses, Springs, Chains, &c. fitted at HALF the usual Price, and defended from future Expence. J. S. will undertake to make up (as bespoke) for those of the Trade, Merchants or private Persons—London Watches, upon any Construction, and at any Price; with this great Advantage, being here to keep his Work in Order without Charge, and expects, by being favoured in every Request hitherto, to have an Opportunity of demonstrating his Ability as a Manufacturer.

☞ Some new Watches for Sale, and a neat Dial fit for a publick Room.

J. Simnet, is removed from the Coffee-House Bridge quite to the River Side, next to the Sign of the Castle on Murray's Wharf, New-York. 82—

Ready for the Press,

And shortly will be published,

A

VINDICATION of the CHURCH of ENGLAND,

From the

GLARING MISREPRESENTATIONS

AND

MALICIOUS ABUSE

OF

THOMAS DE LAUNE,

In his LIBEL entitled,

A PLEA for the NON-CONFORMISTS,

By SAMUEL SEABURY, A. M. Rector of *West-Chester*, in the Province of New-York, and a Missionary from *the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in foreign Parts.*

Subscriptions taken in by the Friends of the Church of England in all the neighbouring Colonies, and are desired to be sent as soon as possible, to John Holt, Printer in New-York, that the Number may be ascertained and the Book put to the Press. 82—

S. SP. SKINNER,

At the *North-River*, in NEW-YORK,

MAKES *the very best of this Country* RUM; it is equal, *if not superior*, to the common *West India* RUM,—'tis well known, that he makes it of a wholesome clean Flavour, quite free from any Manner of offensive *deadly* stinking Hogoo, and of a substantial *natural Proof*, that will be sold for Cash, or usual Credit, or for Melasses, cheaper than the common Country Rum.—*West-India strongest Proof*; is also made at a very reasonable Price. 65—

N. B. *To prevent further Mistakes*, desires his Country Customers to take Notice, that there is a Distillery adjoining Mr. *Skinner's* Buildings, to the Southward, which is not occupied by him.

PHILIP KISSICK,

DISTILLER and VINTNER,

At the upper End of Queen-Street, *has for Sale*,

MADEIRA and Teneriff Wine, Jamaica spirits, West-India and New-York Rum; brandy and Geneva, (very little inferior to French brandy or Holland's gin) annifeed, clove, cinnamon, lisbon and orange waters, and Doctor Stephens's; wholesale and retail at the very lowest prices, for cash or short credit. 71—

N. B. Also, pipes, bottle corks per groce, and coffee.

MAXWELL and WILLIAMS,

From BRISTOL,

WHERE they for many Years carried on a large and extensive Trade in the SNUFF, and TOBACCO *Manufactories*;

Have erected in this City, a complete Apparatus for carrying on the said Business, in all its Branches.

They have [illegible] for Sale, at their Store, near the lower End of Wall-Street,

All Sorts of [illegible] and Rappee SNUFF.

Pigtail, [illegible] and fine [illegible] Smoking TOBACCO.

The Publick will [illegible] Trial, the SNUFF manufactured [illegible] to be equal in Quality and Flavour to any [illegible] Great-Britain; being [illegible] superior to any [illegible] of the Kind yet attempted in this Country: And, [illegible] who are inclined to [illegible] on [illegible] AMERICA, [illegible] on lower Terms than can be imported.

Merchants and [illegible] supplied with any Quantity for Exportation.

N. B. For Sale, a Parcel of Bar-Lead, and Lead [illegible].

A handsome Saddle, with cloth Girths, and plated Stirrups; a Pair of Brass Barrel'd Pistols, silver mounted, with black dog-skin Holsters.

Just imported in last Vessels from Europe, and to be sold, wholesale and retail,

By ENNIS GRAHAM,

At the Corner of Wall-Street;

GOLD and silver hat lace, amongst which are, some laces for the militia, very elegant gold and silver buttons, gold and silver spangl'd loops and buttons for hats, and bands, very beautiful new fashion spang'd lace; bullion, plated fringe, spangl'd fringe and plain ditto, pearl, thread and spang for embroidery, thread and vellum, gold and silver garters, rich bands with gold buckles; Tambore embroider'd Holland vest, gold spangl'd loops for cloth, silk embroider'd vests, India brocades and padusoy, corded tabby of different colours, best sattins of different colours, black and India taffety and Persians, white and [illegible] taffety and other silk for mens linings; black and cloth colour Barcelona handkerchiefs, India silk handkerchiefs of different sorts; best silk hose, Geneva velvet of different colours, flower'd vellure. N. B. Silk prunello, Oxford crape, silk gloves, lined shammy do. black and Persian grey cloth, and hose and casimere for the gentlemen Clergy; very neat assortment of the best cloth made in England, casimer of different colours, very neat for summer, with the newest fashion twist buttons, plated or gilt do. double or single alopeens, fagathees, ratinets of superior quality; best tammy and durant, royal striped thickset, and velvets, cotton, spotted vellure; Manchester velvets of all colours; camlets and German serges, and wiltons, forrest and hunters cloth; white and brown thread gloves, beaver, buck, doe-skin and dog-skin ditto; thread and worsted hose; Russia drilling, from the best to a lower quality; superfine burdets and Demascus, cottons and callicoes, Irish linen, cambricks, pistol lawns, brown Holland, dowlas and check, and check furniture; India dimity, and other white neat goods; white, brown and black buckram, best glovers thread, nuns do. the best taylors thread of all colours, best sewing silk of all colours; all kind of trimming for hatters, staymakers trimmings; wafers and sealing wax, red tape, knives and forks, all kind of tools for taylors; Scotch gartering, pillow and other fustians, coarse and fine hair shag, livery lace for clothes and carriages, coarse and fine cloth for carriages, [illegible] for sadlers, &c. &c.

Any of the above goods will be sold very cheap for cash, or short credit. 81—

RICHARD DEANE,

DISTILLER, from LONG ISLAND:

TAKES this Method to return his sincere Thanks to all his Friends and Customers for their past Favours, and to acquaint them, he has now ready for Sale, at his Distillery between the College and the North-River, in *Murray-street*, near *Vaux-Hall*, a Quantity of neat Brandy, Geneva, Spirits of Wine, and Cordials of different Sorts, particularly Royal Usquebaugh, and Ratifia, Cinnamon, Clove, Orange, and Anniseed Waters, All-Fours, &c. Also, *of the very best Quality*, Shrub Jamaica Spirits, West-India and New-York Rum.

The good Quality of said DEANE's Brandy, Geneva, and Cordials, has for several Years past been well experienced, and he is determined if possible, to excel in that particular Branch of Business; and will take in Payment for any considerable Quantity of them, either Jamaica Spirits, West-India and New-York [illegible] Molasses, or Country Produce.

Empty Barrels, Kegs and Casks, (which will be charged at first Cost) always ready [illegible] and all Orders sent to the Distillery, or left at Mr. [illegible] *Deane's*, Hatter, aside the Coffee-House Bridge, or at Mr. *William Deane's*, Coach-maker, in Broad-Street, will be punctually complied with, and the utmost Dispatch used.

☞ Said Deane is fully convinced by long Experience, that the surest Means to acquire a speedy Sale of the above Articles, is to make them of full Quality, at a moderate Charge, and good Attendance, which, with every other Endeavour to give general Satisfaction, will be the constant Study of the Public's very obliged humble Servant,

68— R. DEANE.

ABEEL and BYVANCK,

At the Sign of the Golden Spade,

Near the Coenties-Market and Albany Pier,

Have for sale, reasonably, both wholesale and retail, imported by the last vessels from London and Bristol,

A Large assortment of ironmongery and cutlery wares, amongst which articles are the different ones used by joiners, carpenters, shoe-makers, black smiths, coopers, masons, &c. &c. Nails of all sorts, by the cask or retail; tacks, brads, glue, locks, hinges, bolts, and every article in that way, necessary to complete a building; [illegible] steel-plate mill saws, Dutch do. in sets, cross-cut and wood [illegible] saws, spades, shovels, [illegible] and spade blades; frying and dripping pans, shovels and tongs, chafing dishes, gridirons, [illegible] brushes and brooms of [illegible] iron, and japan'd candlesticks [illegible] plates, dishes and spoons, [illegible] paper ink pots; ink powder, [illegible] brass scales and weights, [illegible] curry and mane combs, [illegible] ivory and horn [illegible] of the best and [illegible] lines, [illegible] knockers, [illegible] flasks, [illegible] waffle irons, [illegible] strings, brass and iron wire, [illegible] gold leaf, Harlem oil, [illegible] Nuremburgh salve, brass, japann'd and [illegible] boxes, snuff do. a large assortment of [illegible] buttons, marbles, black beads, [illegible] spinnel and [illegible] sheep shears, [illegible] sickles, powder blue in small [illegible] and sewing twine, refin'd Swedes, and [illegible] iron, London, German, and blister'd steel, anvils, vises and bick irons, hoop iron, iron pots and kettles, tin kettles, [illegible] pans, skillets, griddles, cart and waggon boxes, allum, brimstone and copperas, looking glasses and japan'd waiters; list carpeting and hair cloth, glovers and common needles, sail do. and palms.

N. B. They will take bar iron in payment for any of the above goods. 80—

TO BE SOLD,

A TRACT of land six miles and a half in length, and six miles in breadth, containing twenty-four thousand acres, besides the usual allowance for highways; it is situated about 100 miles nearly north of Albany, a very considerable branch of Hudson's river runs nearly through the middle of the tract; the said branch is from 30 to 60 rods wide, the land is good for about two miles on each side of the same, and a considerable quantity of meadow; the remainder is mostly [illegible] good. If a number of people who intend to make a speedy settlement incline to purchase the said tract, it will be sold at one shilling and six-pence New-York money per acre; the tract is laid out into 24 lots of 1000 acres each; if the purchasers intend to settle a minister, the proprietor will give one lot of 1000 acres for a parsonage; he will also give one hundred pounds cash to enable the settlers to make roads: No sale will be made of any part of the tract unless 20 thousand acres can be sold, and the purchasers will obligate themselves to settle at least 20 families within two years. The terms offered above will be complied with, on condition that the purchasers apply before the first day of May next. The lands are free from any claim or incumbrance whatever. An indisputable title will be given by the seller, who lives in New-York. Inquire of the Printer for further directions.

New-York, 1st Feb 1773. 70—

TO BE SOLD,

THE Dwelling House and Farm belonging to the Estate of the late Col. RICKETTS, deceased, situated in *Elizabeth Town*, on the Road between the Court-House and *the Point*.—The House is large and very convenient, and accommodated with all the Out Houses that can be wanted. The Barn, Coach-Houses, &c. are excellent, with every Conveniency, in that Way, which a Gentleman or Farmer can desire. The Garden contains several Acres of Ground, and abounds with a large and elegant Collection of Fruit, which it has been the Work of many Years carefully to collect, from England, as well as from all Parts of America. The Quantity of Grapes, in a good Year, is sufficient to produce two or three Pipes of Wine. Belonging to the House is a good Farm of between 300 and 400 Acres, containing all the Variety that can be wanted for Mowing, Pasture and Tillage, with Wood-Land and Salt Meadow. Besides the internal Qualities of this well-known Place, it has many other Advantages to recommend it to a Gentleman; such as its being within 15 Miles of the City of New-York, either by Land or Water, and but one Mile from the remarkably pleasant and healthy Village of *Elizabeth-Town*,—which has many genteel and agreeable Families residing in and about it, with a regular and plentiful Market to supply their Tables, and the farther Convenience of two of the best *Grammar-Schools* in the Country. A greater or less Quantity of Land will be sold with the House, as the Purchaser may like, and Possession will be given on the first Day of April next. For farther Particulars, inquire of PETER VAN BRUGH LIVINGSTON, Esq; in *New-York*, or of the Subscriber in *Elizabeth-Town*. THOMAS B. CHANDLER.

Feb. 2d, 1773. 74—

To the PUBLIC.

Do as you would be done by, and love your Neighbours as yourselves.

IF this Maxim was more strictly attended to, there would not be near so many false and scandalous Reports propagated by envious Persons, to injure their Neighbours: And at this Time, we should have no Occasion to trouble the Publick with the Depositions annexed. It is well known, that the Price of our Flour has been regulated by the Quality, from Superfine, down to the Middlings; and if at any Time it appears, that the Quality is over-rated, our Factor has full Power, to make such Abatements as may be judged reasonable. We hope for the Future, those reproachful Slanderers will cease to trouble us:——From the Judicious we have nothing to fear.

AMOS UNDERHILL,
SILVANUS TOWNSEND

Huntington, May 31, 1773.

WHEREAS, I am informed, that there hath been by some ill-minded person, or persons, a report industriously spread about the city of New-York, that I have offered to swear, that Underhill and Townsend, ground, and put sand amongst their flour—which I never received as a truth—and which is a false and scandalous report; and, that I never offered to swear any such thing, neither do I believe there is any truth in the report of their mixing sand with flour: And if any such person as hath spread such a report can be discovered, they may expect to be dealt with as the law directs. And I do further believe, that the rise of the report proceeded from some malicious or ignorant person.

NATHANIEL WILLIAMS.

[illegible]dum, That on the day and date above, [illegible] appeared before me, Nathaniel [illegible], and made oath, that the above [illegible] the truth, sworn before me,

JONAS WILLIAMS, Justice.

New-York, June 2, 1773.

THESE may certify the publick, That, whereas there is a report spread about this city, that the flour I bought of the Underhills and shipped by Capt. Roach, to Hispaniola, was spoiled, owing to the bad quality, and its being mixed with sand, &c. which report is groundless. The flour I had on board, bought of them and several others, was spoiled, but I don't attribute this to bad quality of the flour, but to the wet lumber in the sloop.——I heard no complaint of sand; that I believe the report now circulating through this city, to be maliciously false, and calculated to injure the credit of the said Underhill's flour.

THOMAS RANDALL.

CITY of NEW-YORK, ss. JOHN Gritman, of Cold-Spring, at Oyster-Bay, in the province of New-York, miller, maketh oath, That he this Deponent is at present in the service of Amos Underhill, and Silvanus Townsend, as a miller, and has acted as a miller for one or both of them, upwards of four years past. That he this Deponent never did himself, nor ever saw or knew of the said Amos Underhill, or Silvanus Townsend, or any other persons, mixing or using sand, in the grinding or putting up of their flour, nor has he this Deponent, the least reason to believe they ever did so: That, had that been the case, this Deponent verily believes it could not have escaped his knowledge, as he is constantly employed in the mills of said Underhill and Townsend. That so far from using any improper mixture with their flour, this Deponent saith, they, as well as himself, took special and uncommon care, to separate all kinds of dirt from their flour; they having, for that purpose a German Fan, and wire bolt fixed in their mills.—That this Deponent verily believes the report of sand having been mixed with the flour of said Undeshill and Townsend, is a malicious, false story, calculated only to injure and destroy the credit of the said Underhill, and Townsend's flour, and further this Deponent saith not.

JOHN GRITMAN.

Sworn this 1st Day of June, 1773.
Before me, BENJAMIN BLAGGE.

I Hereby certify all whom it may concern, That, upon Mr. Underhill's application to me informing me that it was reported about this city, that I have said since my arrival from my last voyage, that the flour which was purchased from him, for part of my cargo, was mixed with sand, and appeared like mortar, and that I brought several of the barrels back. I, in justice to said Mr. Underhill, do freely declare, that the said report is absolutely groundless; and that I have only said a keg and barrel, containing a small parcel of damaged flour, taken out of the different parcels of flour, had of sundry persons, was brought back, and as likely to be taken out of flour had of other persons as theirs. THOMAS ROACH.

New-York, June 2, 1773.

New-York, June 2, 1773.

AS there has been a report spread about this city, that there was several barrels of Underhill's flour returned from Hispaniola, on board the sloop, St. George, Captain Roach, on account of the badness of the quality, and having sand in it; and of our giving out samples of the same, to people of this place, which is groundless, as we know of none of Mr. *Underhill's* flour being returned, except a small matter in a cag, and barrel, intended for a swine on board. That if any samples went from on board,—must have been taken out of that which was taken out of the several parcels of flour, had of different persons, which we judged was spoiled on board the vessel, by wet lumber, and no more likely to be Underhill's flour than that had of other's. We observed the people took a barrel of sand, on board, to be flour, which likely occasioned the mistake. ROBERT SIMMONS, Mate.

87— JAMES WALKER, Mariner.